

Lapis Meter

for the
iPhone®

User's Manual

by
Software Industry & General Hardware
(S.I.G.H.)

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This Manual Is Incomplete And Preliminary

Lapis Meter

What does it do

Lapis Meter (measured stones or mile stones) is an application in the S.I.G.H. "light-app" business series.

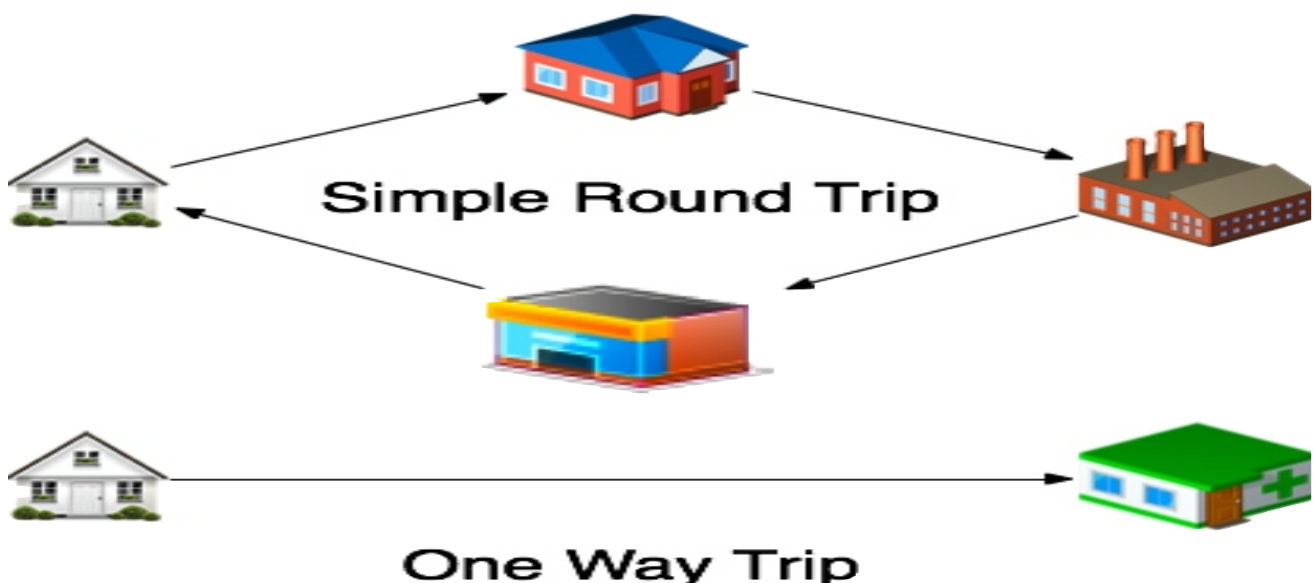
Lapis Meter is designed to assist in the automation of tracking your mileage.

Lapis Meter will track distance and fuel for you:

- Multiple stops
- Multiple vehicles
- Multiple types of trips
- Multiple reasons for your trips
- Multiple Destinations
- Add vehicles, trip types, whys and places as you need them
- Independent of units, USA or the rest of the world as long as you are consistent
- Track when you put fuel in your vehicle and distance/unit-fuel values between fuel stops.
- Assists you in creating a spreadsheet of your trips.

Assumptions

A trip begins at a point-of-origin and makes, potentially, several stops before ending the trip at a final destination. The final destination may be the point-of-origin, or it may not. That is, a trip may be a round-trip or a one-way trip.



Round trips can be quite complex. The simple round trip above shows a trip from home to school, to work, to a store and then a return to home. Much more complex trips are possible as the example described below.

The Round trip could have been:

- Home to school
- School to work
- Work to school
- School to shopping
- Shopping to relatives
- Relatives to Theater
- Theater to Coffee
- Coffee to Home

It does not matter how complex the route you take nor even if it is one-way or round-trip. All that matters is how you track your mileage.

Lapis-Meter expects you to use the following steps:

- Verify the odometer reading at the point-of-origin (starting point)
- Add distance entries at each way point along the way
- At the final stop make a distance entry
- Send information to your email address.

These simple four steps are all you need to use **Lapis-Meter**. There may be a requirement to enter more information when you arrive at certain types of way-points. An example of this is entering the fuel quantity you obtained when you fueled up at a fuel stop. Even these entries follow the same four step pattern.

Information will be added either before starting a trip or at a destination such as a way-point and or a final destination.

Lapis Meter Output Products

At each final stop **Lapis-Meter** will offer an email view allowing you to email your current information to an email address of your choice. You may BCC and/or CC as well.

Email Example:

```
"Reference Number","Starting Odometer","Vehicle","Place","Purpose","Type","Odometer","Waypoint
Distance","Total Distance","Fuel Quantity","Fuel Cost","Fuel/Distance","Notes"
20110528T133835,63140,Prius,COSTCO,Personal Travel,Fuel,0000063149,9,,7.745000,3.879000,,
20110528T140029,0000063149,Prius,Wood Ranch,Personal Travel,Misc,0000063164,15,,,,,
20110528T152937,0000063164,Prius,Tom's Farms,Personal Travel,Misc,0000063167,3,,,,,
20110528T163458,0000063167,Prius,Home,Personal Travel,Misc,0000063188,21,48,,,Notes: Lunch with Mom.
```

Sent from my iPhone

Spreadsheet Example:

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Starting Odometer	Vehicle	Place	Purpose	Type	Odometer	Waypoint Distance	Total Distance	Fuel Quantity	Fuel Cost	Fuel/Distance	Notes
2	63140 Prius	COSTCO	Personal Travel	Fuel	63149		9		7.745	3.879		
3	63149 Prius	Wood Ranch	Personal Travel	Misc	63164		15					
4	63164 Prius	Tom's Farms	Personal Travel	Misc	63167		3					
5	63167 Prius	Home	Personal Travel	Misc	63188		21	48				Notes: Birthday lunch with Linda.

Driving Categories

In general you only need three pieces of information to track your mileage. The vehicle you used, the starting and ending distances, why you are making the trip and the place you end up at.

Sometimes you might like to include some additional information. An example might be that the “why” you are taking this trip is that you are getting repairs done on the vehicle. You might put “Repairs” down as the “why” and if you are having your tires rotated you might put “tires” down as the type of repair you are having done.

The way that you enter information into **Lapis-Meter** is by selecting the Vehicle, why you are taking the trip, the type of why if there is a modifier to the why and finally the place you are going to end up.



These are exactly the four selection buttons on the main screen of **Lapis-Meter**.

Vehicle

Vehicles represent the vehicle-ID of the individual vehicles you use. You may add or remove vehicle-IDs from the vehicles list at any time.

You may use any string as a vehicle-ID: make, model, pet-name, number, license, VIN number, etceteras. Any vehicle-ID that you will recognize easily.

Why

Type

Place

The next figure shows the working **Lapis Meter** view. There are some buzz words you should know before you begin using **Lapis Meter**:

Odometer: An tool used for measuring distances. It is used here as an abbreviation of Odometer Display, or a tool for displaying the distance measured. An odometer reading in **Lapis Meter** is usually 10-digits long and may have leading-zeros shown. Sometimes abbreviated “odo”.

Waypoint: An stop on a journey other than the starting point and destination point. An example may be more descriptive here: You start from your home base and go the store, followed by a restaurant, bank, fuel stop and then return to your home. Home is your starting and ending points. The store, restaurant, bank & fuel stop are waypoints.

Final Stop or Destination: The place to which you were traveling. The place you intended to be at the end of your travel. Your home in the above example is both the starting point and the final stop/destination.

Vehicle-ID: The average vehicle count per family in the US, EU and other industrialized nations is approximately two. **Lapis Meter** will allow you to manage your mileage for several vehicles. But you must identify the vehicles uniquely. Not so much for use by Lapis Meter but for distinguishing them in your spreadsheets. To uniquely identify your vehicles **Lapis Meter** uses a vehicle-id. This Id can be anything that does not contain the character of a comma (“,”). A comma is the ASCII character 44 decimal or 2C hexadecimal or Unicode character: , It is usually the make or model of your vehicle. Supposed you own two vehicles. The first is the “Flash-mobile” made by Torch Electric car company and the second is an old Delorian you have named “Mr. Fusion”. You may wish to use “Flash” as the first vehicle-id and “Mr. Fusion” as the second vehicle-id. You could just as easily call them “auto-1” and “auto-2”. If you are running a fleet of vehicles you may wish to name them after the vehicle identification numbers or license plate identifications of each.


Why: A reference to “why” is a reference as to why you are taking this trip. It could be almost anything, personal business, misc. travel, Maintenance or almost anything. Again it may not contain a comma.

Type: A travel type is usually used to clarify the “why” reference. If the Why is for maintenance then the type may be: scheduled, tires, body work or misc. Again no comma is allowed in the description.

Place: The place describes the waypoint or final stop. home, work, school, doctor, dentist, holiday or almost anything else you wish for a description. Once again a comma may not be used in the place description.

Caution Notes

There are a few conditions that are not allowed and you should be careful to avoid the conditions.

1. Do not make a **Fuel** Type the  The final stop does not query for fuel quantity and price.
2. Do not use the comma character “,” in the names of vehicles in the vehicle-ID list, Whys list, Types list nor the Places list.
- 3.

The Lapis Meter Screen Layout

Line 1

On line 1 you will find “Odomtr:” and a 10-digit number followed by a vehicle-id. In the example shown the 10-digit number is: “00000602127” and the vehicle-id is “Prius”.



Line 2

On line 2 you will find “Way Pt:” followed by a number that is followed by a “Why” description. In the example shown the number is zero and the description is “Personal Travel”.

Line 3

On line 3 you will find “Total:” followed by a number and that is followed by a “Type” description. In the example the number is again zero and the description is “Misc”.


Line 4

On line 4 you will find the  button. When you have stopped at a waypoint you press the  button. Once you press this button the number on line 2 and 3 will change.

Line 5

On line 5 you will find the “Place” description, in this example “Home” is the place.

Line 6

On line 6 you will find the  button. Press this button when you have reached your destination.

Line 7

On line 7 you will find the  button followed by the multiple-response buttons




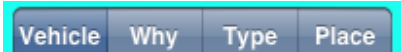
These buttons are mutually exclusive and may be pressed to indicate that you wish to change the settings of the vehicle-id, Why, Type or Place descriptions.

To change any of the values you first select one of the buttons shown and then use the slider found on line 9.


Line 8

On Line 8 you will find the odometer. Each wheel on the odometer may be rotated up or down until the digit you desire is located in the highlighted selection bar in the middle of the odometer. As you rotate a wheel the 10-digit number from line 1 will change to show you the setting you just made on the odometer.

Line 9

Line 9 contains the  slider and information button. The slider may be adjusted from the left toward the right. The first entry is always to the left. If you slide the slider to the farthest right position you will be indicating you wish to add to a selection setting you set on line 7 by the 

To add a new Place you would first select the “Place” button and then slide the slider knob (circle) all the way to the rightmost position. When you do this a dialog will pop up asking you if you wish to add a new place. You will have two choices “YES” or “NO”.

Pressing the  button will display the Information page describing **Lapis Meter** and the S.I.G.H. web page with the **Lapis Meter** icon and S.I.G.H. QR image.

(Table with Lines 1 through 9 follows this page)

Line 1	Odomtr: 0000060227	Prius																																																		
Line 2	Way Pt: 0	Personal Travel																																																		
Line 3	Total: 0	Misc																																																		
Line 4	Way Point																																																			
Line 5	Home																																																			
Line 6	Final Stop																																																			
Line 7	Update Odo	<table><tr><td>Vehicle</td><td>Why</td><td>Type</td><td>Place</td></tr></table>	Vehicle	Why	Type	Place																																														
Vehicle	Why	Type	Place																																																	
Line 8	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>4</td><td></td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>5</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>7</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>8</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>9</td></tr></table>							4		0	0	5						5		1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	3	3	8	2	2	2	2	2	8	2	4	4	9
					4		0	0	5																																											
					5		1	1	6																																											
0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	2	7																																											
1	1	1	1	1	7	1	3	3	8																																											
2	2	2	2	2	8	2	4	4	9																																											
Line 9	<div><input type="range"/></div> <div></div>																																																			

Using Lapis Meter For the First Time

The first time you open **Lapis Meter** you will be presented with the following screen:

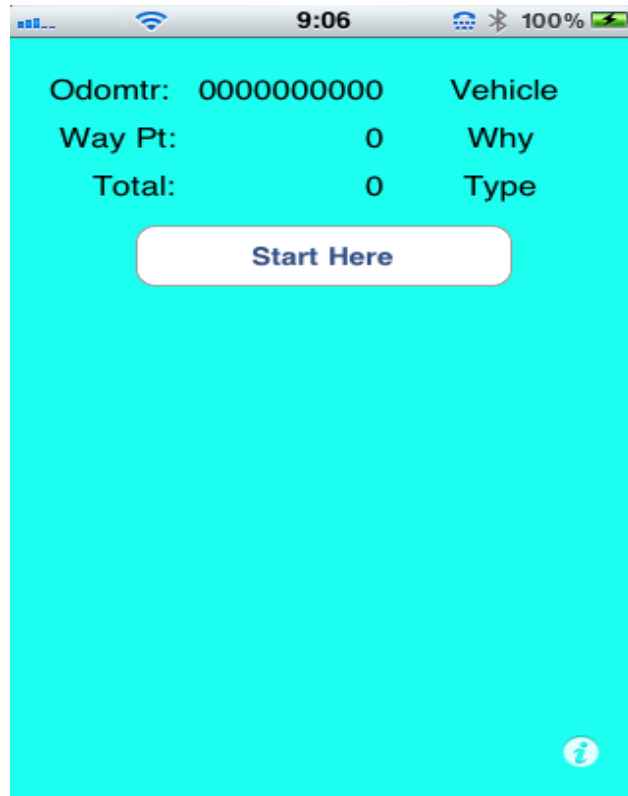


Illustration 1: **Lapis Meter** Beginning Screen

The first thing you need to do is enter the vehicle-ids of the vehicles you will be managing. You may use any identifier you wish (license number, make, model, “name” of the vehicle, anything). To remain in the limited display real estate you should try to keep your identifier to less than ten characters in length.

You may also keep track of several vehicles. The average number of vehicles per family in the USA, EU and most other industrialized countries ranges from 1.7 to 2.1. You may keep track of many (initially **Lapis Meter** assumes ten) vehicles (currently limited to 50).

The first thing you need to do is to tell **Lapis Meter** how many vehicles you are going to track.

Press the
screen:



button and you will be presented with the following

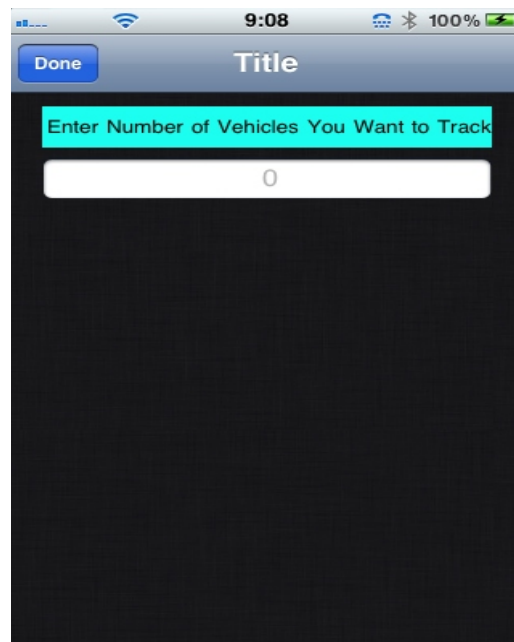


Illustration 2: Enter Number of Vehicles to track

When you touch the “0” in the text field you will be presented with a numeric keyboard:

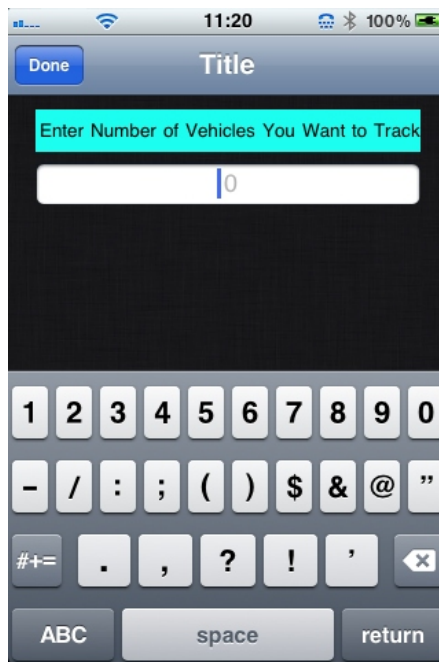


Illustration 3: Keyboard
appears

In this example we will enter a two:

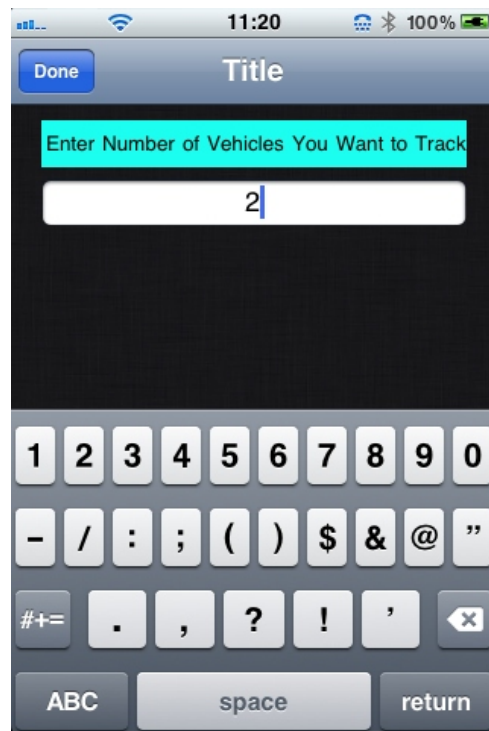



Illustration 4: Entering number of vehicles to track.

Press the  button in the upper left had corner and you are ready to enter your data:

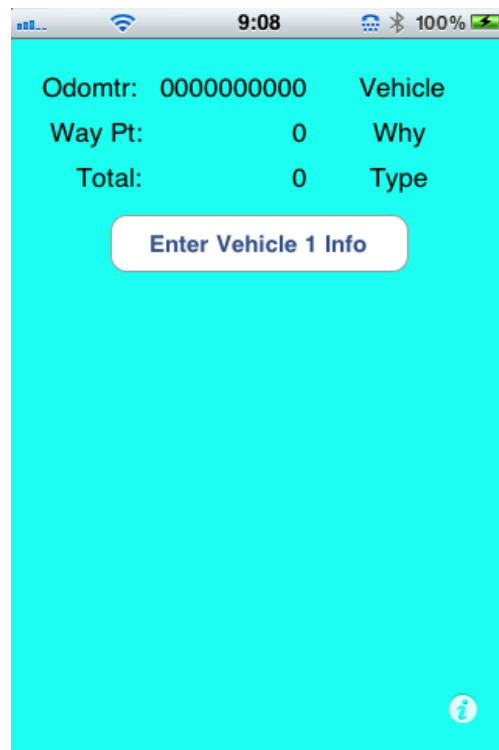


Illustration 5: First vehicle information entry

Click on the “**Enter Vehicle 1 Info**” button and you will be presented with the following view:

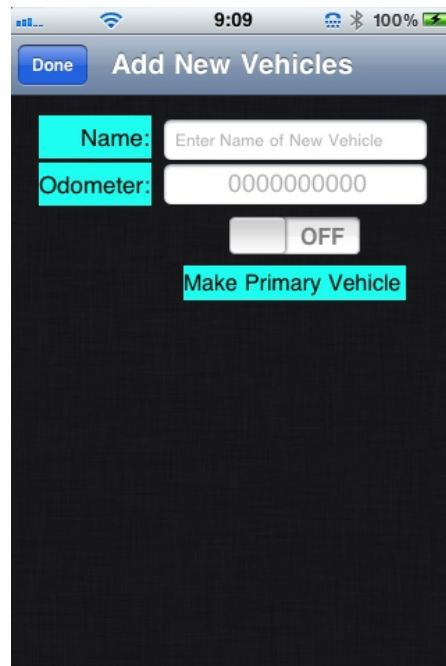


Illustration 6: Vehicle Information Entry View

The vehicle identifier you wish to use should be entered into the “**Name:**” text field. The starting odometer reading should be entered into the “**Odometer:**” text field.

The vehicle you drive the most often is your *primary* vehicle. If this is your primary vehicle click on the “**Make Primary Vehicle**” switch to turn on the primary vehicle indicator. Lapis Meter chooses the last specified primary vehicle as THE primary vehicle. You may change this indicator later.

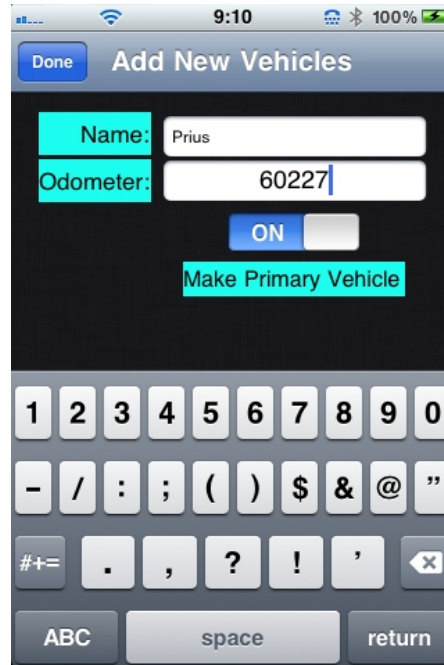

The image is a screenshot of a mobile application interface titled "Add New Vehicles". At the top left is a "Done" button. Below the title, there are two text input fields. The first is labeled "Name:" and contains the text "Prius". The second is labeled "Odometer:" and contains the text "60227". Below the odometer field is a blue button labeled "ON" next to a grey switch. Below the switch is a red button labeled "Make Primary Vehicle". At the bottom of the screen is a standard iOS numeric keypad with digits 0-9, symbols for minus, forward slash, colon, semicolon, parentheses, dollar sign, ampersand, at-sign, and quotes, as well as a backspace key, a key with "#+=", a key with ".", a key with ",", a key with "?!", a key with "'", and a key with "<X".

Illustration 7: First Vehicle
Information Entered

In this example the primary vehicle is a “Prius” and the current odometer reading of the Prius is: 60,227. You may have an odometer value up to 10-digits for the odometer.

The Prius is the “primary” vehicle.

Press the  button in the upper left corner when you are ready to continue to the second vehicle.

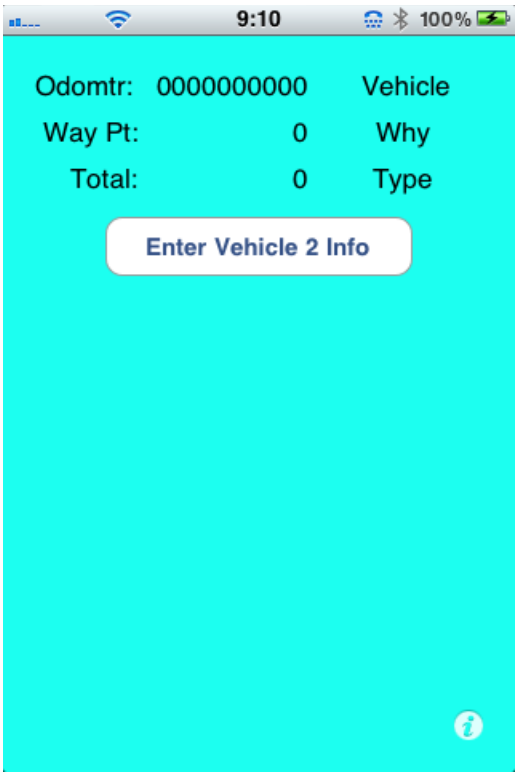


Illustration 8: Enter Second Vehicle Information

The second vehicle in this example is a Dodge Dakota with 130,506 miles on the odometer. And it is NOT the primary vehicle.

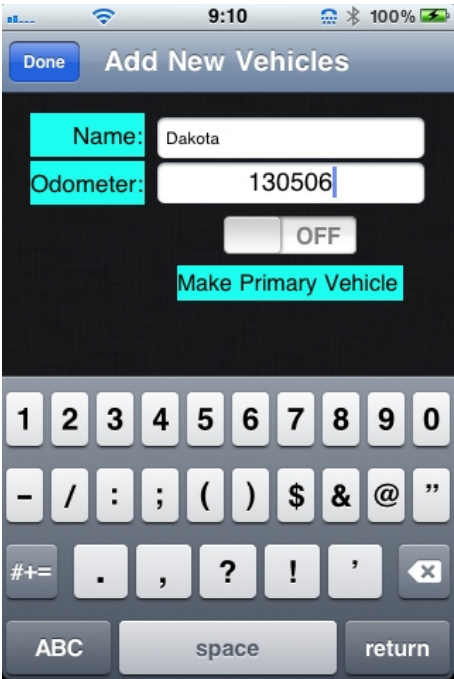


Illustration 9: Second Vehicle Information Entered

Press the  button in the upper left corner when you are finished with your data entry.

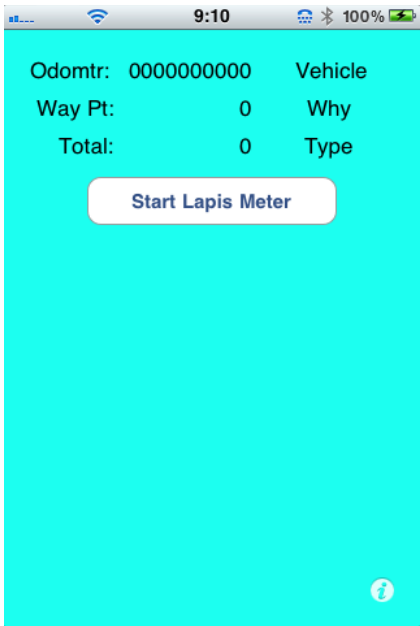


Illustration 10: Starting Lapis Meter After Vehicle Information Entry

You have a choice to “bail-out” of the data entry here or continue by entering the previous vehicle information into the preferences database. Press the “Start **Lapis Meter**” button to continue to the working view of **Lapis Meter**.

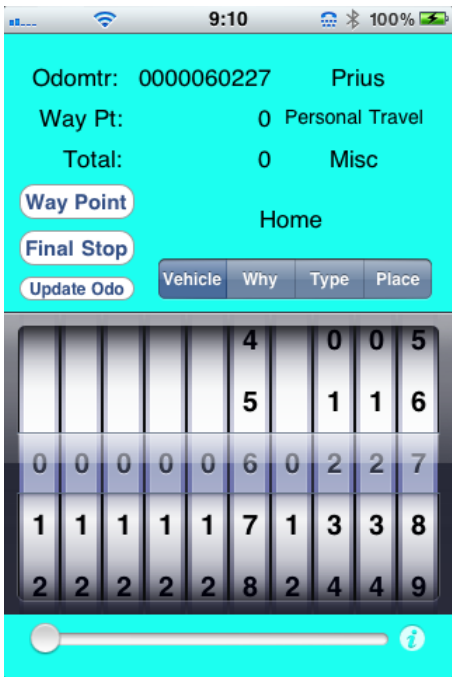


Illustration 11: The Working Lapis Meter Screen



The layout is designed to be useable from a one-handed, one-thumb point of view. We'll go over the layout line-by-line starting from the top left of the display:

1. Odomtr: Ten-digits representing the current Odometer of the vehicle-id shown
2. Way Pt: Current distance between last way-point and this way-point; why you made the trip.
3. Total: distance since start of trip; secondary reason for traveling
4. Way Point button to press after adjusting odometer wheel and arriving at way point.
5. The place you have arrived at.
6. Final Stop button to press when you have arrived at a destination (non way point).
7. Update Odo button you use to adjust the odometer when changing vehicles!; tabs to select to change Vehicle/Why/Type/Place
8. LARGE 10-DIGIT SPINNING WHEELS
9. <slider> <info-button>

When you first start **Lapis Meter** the primary vehicle-id will show on line 1 and the saved last odometer reading will show on the odometer wheels. The digital representation of the selected odometer value will show in the **odomtr**: display on line 1.

How To

If you need to enter a new Why, Type, Place or Vehicle-ID you only need to do two steps:

- Make certain the proper selection button has been set (Line 7)
- Slide the information slider all the way to the right (Line 9)

You will be presented with one of the following requesters:



Add New Query Requester Views

Select "NO" to cancel the request or "YES" to confirm you wish to add a Vehicle-ID, Why, Type or Place. Each of these has their own dialog views to allow you to enter additional information.

Round-trip Example

So...let us take a trip! Our round-trip consists of the following stops:

- Starting from Home
- Travel to Petite Priced Petrol for fuel
- Travel to work
- Travel to school for class
- Travel to coffee shop
- Travel to home

If you are wondering where this trip came from it is an arbitrary selection of typical stops found in the life of a person living in North America, The UK or Western Europe. You might substitute Pub for coffee shop or a restaurant, still the trip should be fairly familiar and common place.

From your home to the “Petite Priced Petrol” location is 10-units of distance (km, US Miles, cm, in, feet, light-years, what ever unit of distance you typically use to measure your trips).

From the “Petite Priced Petrol” location to your work is 60-units of distance.

From work to school is 15-units of distance.

From school to the coffee shop is 6-units of distance.

From the coffee shop to home is 39-units of distance.

Total round-trip distance is $(10+60+15+6+39)$ is 130-units of distance.

You may do this trip on Tuesdays and Thursdays while doing a similar trip on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The similar trip would be without the fuel stop except on Fridays when you prepare for the weekend by again stoping for fuel and without the stop for classes or coffee.

Your Monday, Wednesday trips then look like this:

- Starting from Home
- Travel to work
- Travel to home

Your Friday trip then looks like this:

- Starting from Home
- Travel to work
- Travel to Petite Priced Petrol for fuel
- Travel to coffee shop
- Travel to home

The example we'll create then will follow a week's worth of travel. This is shown on the following page by day.

Day of Week	Trips	Distance (total on last line)
Monday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starting from Home Travel to work Travel to home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 45 45 90
Tuesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starting from Home Travel to Petite Priced Petrol for fuel Travel to work Travel to school for class Travel to coffee shop Travel to home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 10 60 15 6 39 130
Wednesday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starting from Home Travel to work Travel to home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 45 45 90
Thursday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starting from Home Travel to Petite Priced Petrol for fuel Travel to work Travel to school for class Travel to coffee shop Travel to home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 10 60 15 6 39 130
Friday	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starting from Home Travel to work Travel to Petite Priced Petrol for fuel Travel to coffee shop Travel to home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 45 60 21 15 137
Example of a work-week worth of travel		

Fuel is obtained three times (Tuesday, Thursday and Friday). You travel 577-distance units total and make five round-trips.

First make certain that you have entered your vehicle-id (your actual vehicle-id) for this example and set the odometer reading for your vehicle to what ever is the actual odometer reading of your vehicle. In the example below our vehicle-id will be "Prius" and our odometer reading will be 60000 for ease of seeing how the distance units change during the example.

There is a video of this example on the S.I.G.H. WEB site at:

http://www.s-i-g-h.com/SIGH_2/LapisMeter_iPhoneFAQ.html

If you want to view the example without actually entering values.

Start Lapis Meter from your iPhone.

At every starting location you should first verify that the odometer reading is correctly shown on our iPhone. For our example this should be 60000 for the Prius vehicle-id.

Drive to work. At a safe place stop and follow the four steps:

- Verify the odometer reading at the point-of-origin (starting point)
- Add distance entries at each way point along the way
- At the final stop make a distance entry
- Send information to your email address.

Monday

When you first get into your vehicle at home you should verify the odometer reading is correct. It should 60000.

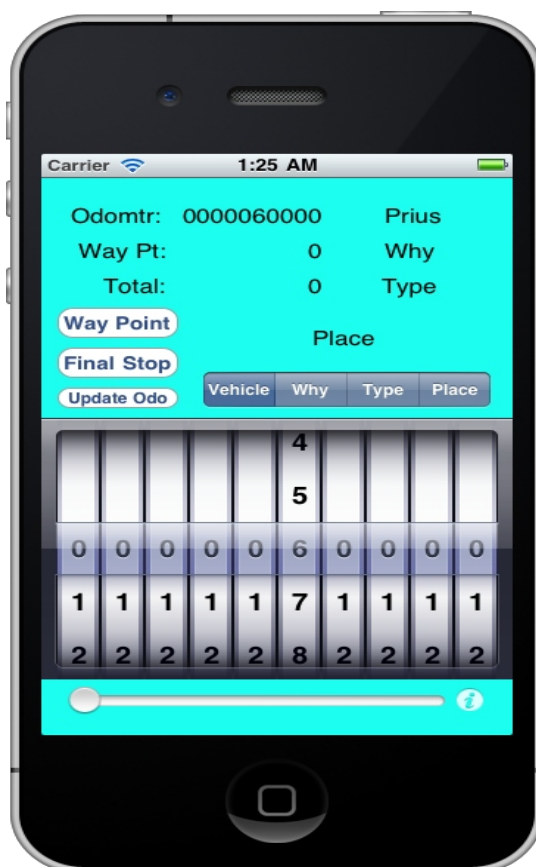


Illustration 12: Monday Leaving Home

Once you arrive at your first destination (work) you have traveled 45-distance units from home. The example odometer reading on your vehicle is now 60045. Adjust the wheels on the odometer face of **Lapis-Meter** to reflect this as shown in illustration 13.

In the USA travel to your primary place of work is not considered necessarily tax deductible. (You should consult your tax person for your particular situation.)

For this example the trip is not special. It is considered personal travel. Set the “Why” we made this trip to “Personal Travel”. The “Type” of travel is “Misc”. The “Place” we went to is “Work”.

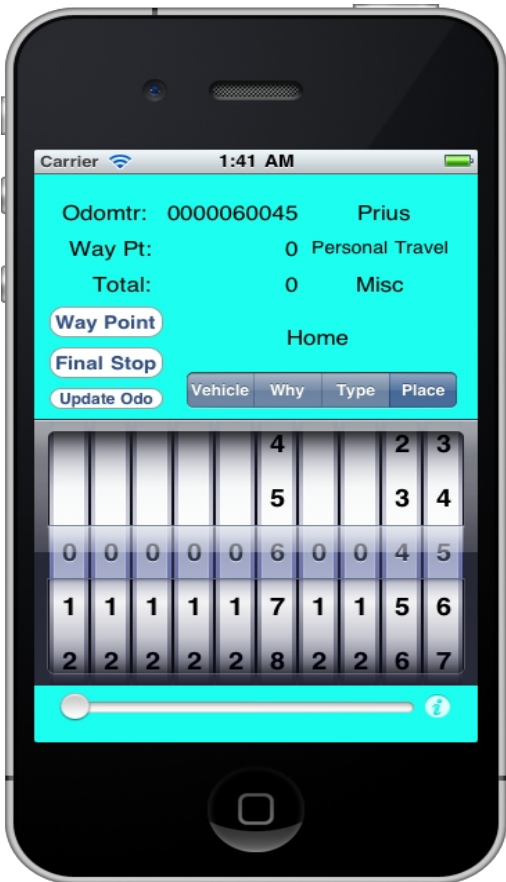


Illustration 13: Arrive Work Setting Why, Type, Place

Press the **Way Point** button to set the “Why”, “Type”, “Place” and distance for this leg of your trip.

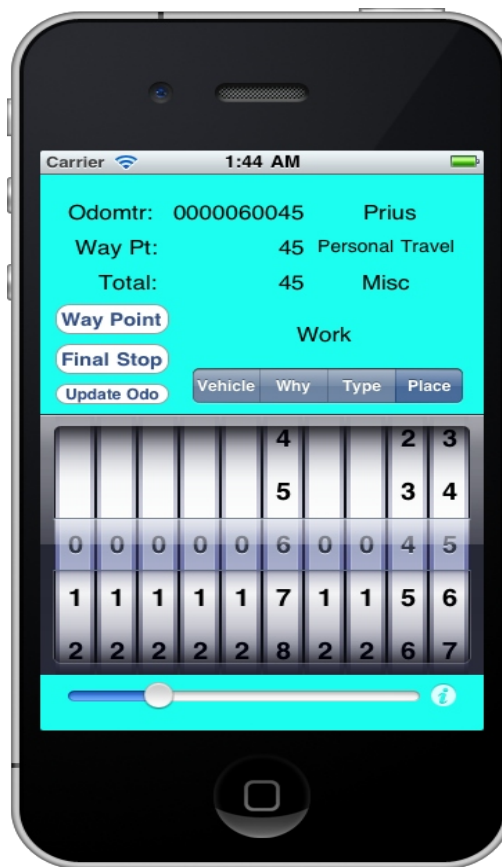


Illustration 14: Monday Way Point 1 Completed

Press the “**Home**” button to put **Lapis-Meter** in the background and continue using your iPhone as you would normally during your time at work.

When you are ready to drive home start **Lapis-Meter** again (either from the running background image or by pressing the **Lapis-Meter** icon).

Again verify your odometer is correct and drive home.

When you arrive at home the Why and Type have not changed, so simply select the Place button and move the slider until **Home** is shown in the **Place** line.

Adjust the odometer to show the current reading from the vehicle's odometer. In our example it would be 60090

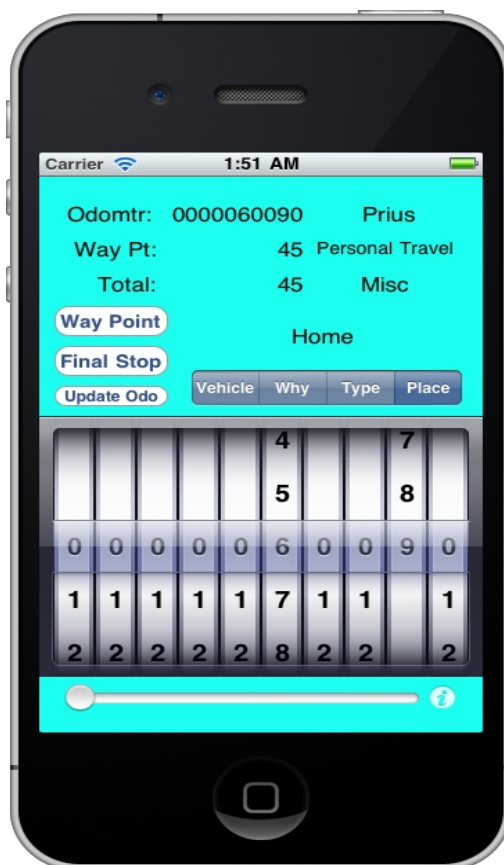


Illustration 15: Arrive Home Adjust Odometer, Set Place

This time press the **Final Stop** button. You will be presented with an Email dialog view. Enter the email address you want to send the data to and press the Send button. You can enter any notes you wish after the “**Notes:**” indicator found on the last line of the CSV data shown.

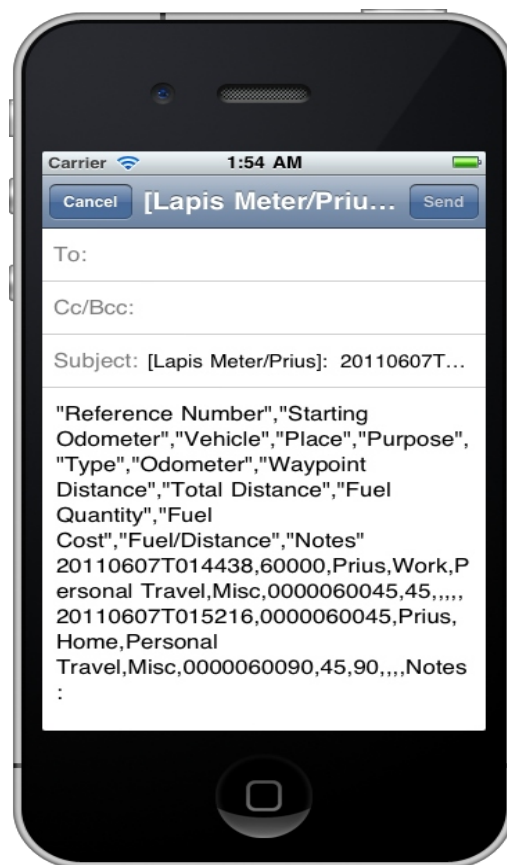


Illustration 16: Monday Final Stop

Once the data is sent **Lapis-Meter** returns to main screen. Press the “**Home**” button and continue using your iPhone normally.

Tuesday

Wednesday

First we verify the odometer reading. Since we have traveled 45-distance units the example odometer reading is now ????. Adjust the wheels to reflect this.

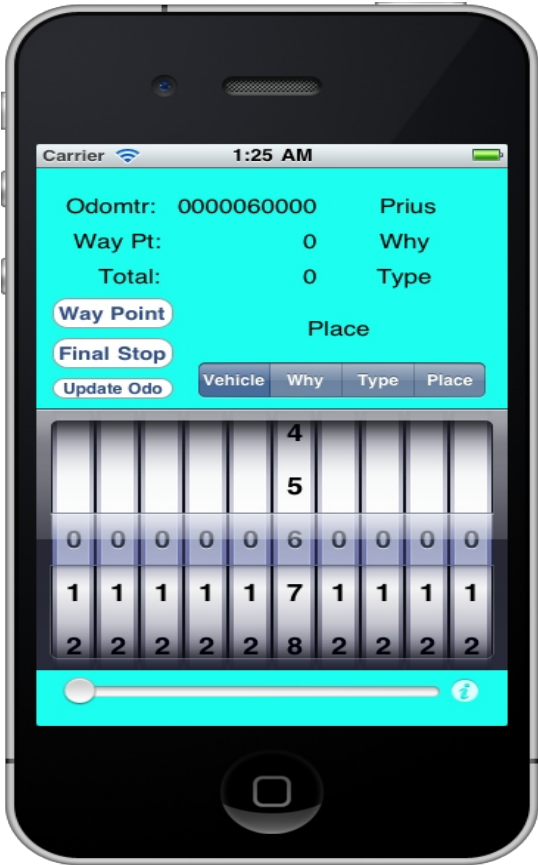


Illustration 17: Wednesday Leaving Home

Again for this example our travel to work from home is not a special trip, so “**Why**” we made this trip is “**Personal Travel**”, “**Type**” of travel is “**Misc**” and “**Place**” is set to “**Work**”.

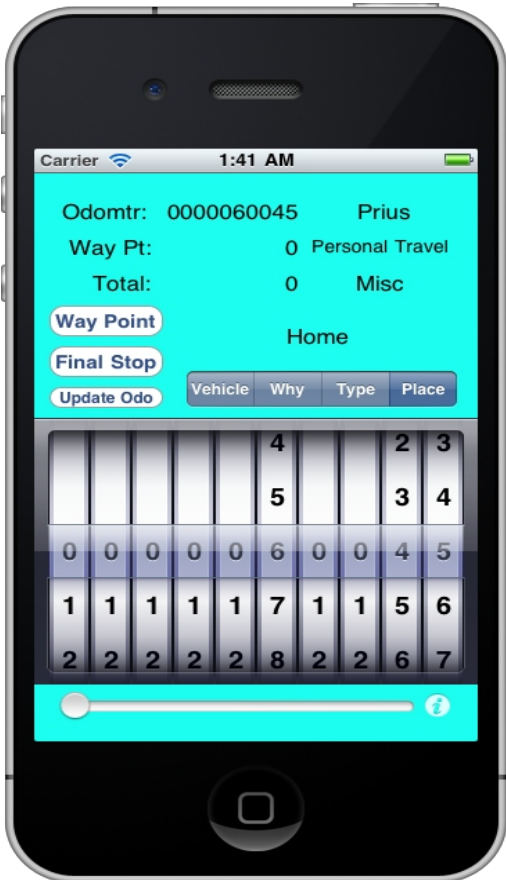


Illustration 18: Arrive Work Setting Why, Type, Place

Press the **Way Point** button to set the “**Why**”, “**Type**”, “**Place**” and distance for this leg of your trip.

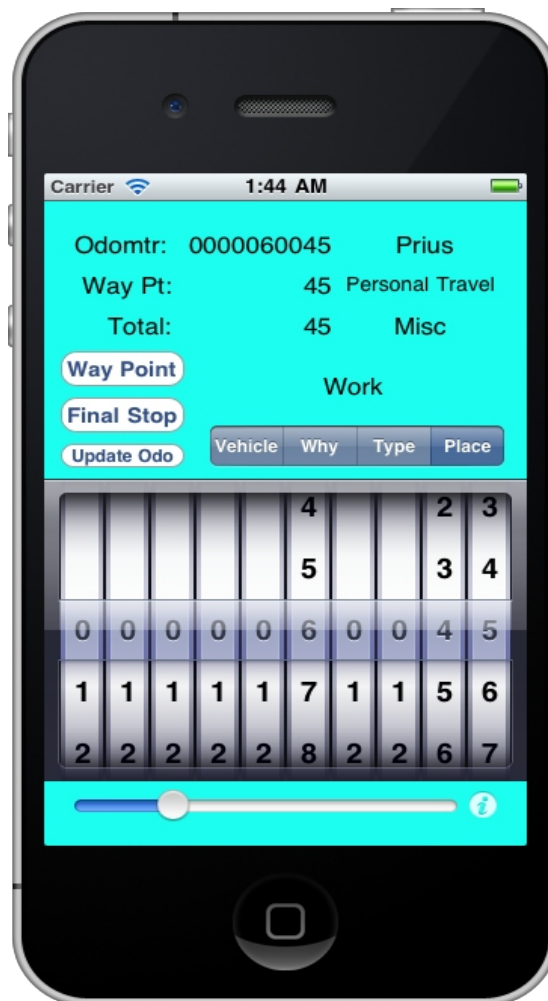


Illustration 19: Wednesday Way Point 1 Completed

Press the “Home” button to put **Lapis-Meter** in the background and continue using your iPhone as you would normally during your time at work.

When you are ready to drive home start **Lapis-Meter** again (either from the running background image or by pressing the **Lapis-Meter** icon).

Again verify your odometer is correct and drive home.

When you arrive at home the **Why** and **Type** have not changed, so simply select the **Place** button and move the slider until Home is shown in the **Place** line.



Illustration 20: Arrive Home Adjust Odometer, Set Place

Adjust the odometer to show the current reading from the vehicle's odometer. In our example it would be ???

This time press the **Final Stop** button. You will be presented with an Email dialog view. Enter the email address you want to send the data to and press the Send button. You can enter any notes you wish after the **Notes:** indicator found on the last line of the CSV data shown.

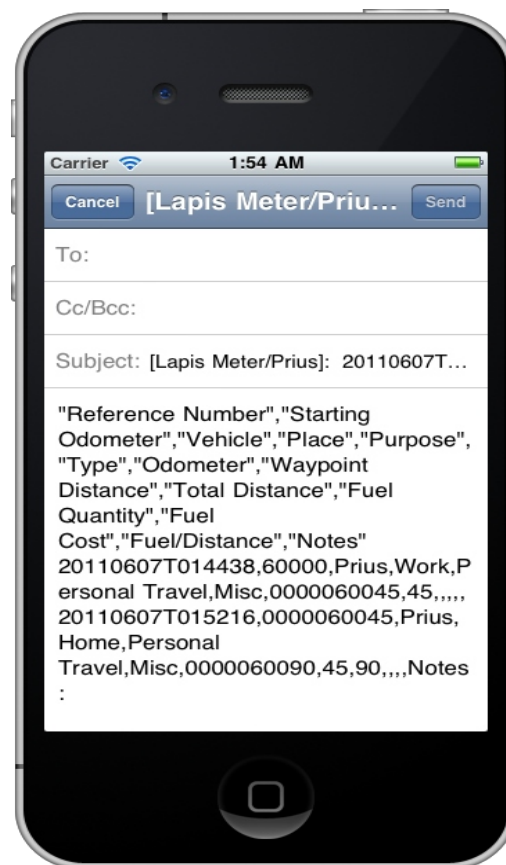


Illustration 21: Monday Final Stop

Once the data is sent **Lapis-Meter** returns to main screen. Press the “**Home**” button and continue using your iPhone normally.

Thursday

Friday

One-Way trip Example

Enter a Way Point

Enter a Final Stop

Add a Why

Add a Type

Add a Place

Add a Vehicle-ID

What is...?

This section describes what a “WHY”, “TYPE” and “PLACE” are to Lapis-Meter.


A Why

A Type

A Place

The destination of this leg of your trip.

***Lapis Meter* FAQs (frequently asked questions)**

1. What if I don't drive one of the vehicles as the primary vehicle? My odometer reading will not be consecutive with the previous value shown by ***Lapis-Meter*** when I select the vehicle.
 - A. This is a common occurrence among both families with multiple vehicles and businesses with fleets, small or large. Follow the simple steps below:
 1. Make certain the vehicle-id is showing properly as the selected vehicle.
 2. Adjust the odometer display by changing the spinning wheels.
 3. Make certain the number displayed is the number you want to use for the new odometer reading and that it matches the odometer for the vehicle-id selected.
 4. Press the  button.
 5. Proceed to use ***Lapis-Meter*** as normal.
- 2.

Other "light-app" business applications are:

[EvenTip Pro](#)

(http://www.s-i-g-h.com/SIGH_2/EvenTipPro_iPhone.html)

<http://www.s-i-g-h.com>

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- Apple, Inc., 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, CA USA 95014
- Software Industry & General Hardware (S.I.G.H.), info@s-i-g-h.com Place the phrase "Lapis Meter query" in the subject line of your email.